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AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

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EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

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WORK FOR AUGUST.

ON THE FARM.

Harvesting—As you have doubtless got your Wheat, Rye and Barley not only harvested, but securely put away, it becomes necessary that you should turn your immediate attention to the cutting of your oats and grass, taking care to let neither get too ripe; and when cut, be careful that both be well protected from casualties, from weather and vermin.

When all your grain and hay are secured, then turn your attention to the getting out of your grain; for you may set it down as a general rule, in which there is much safety, that it is always best to do so at the earliest possible period. By so doing you are at once the better able to protect it from the ravages of vermin, and are placed in a position to avail yourself of every improvement in the market. These two considerations should, and we doubt not will, be held as paramount by every husbandman who may have sufficient force to spare the necessary number of hands for this labor.

Preparation of Ground—As soon as you can divert your force from other duties, it will be time to begin ploughing for fall grain; and here we cannot omit to advance the remark, that all ground intended for fall grain would be the better of two ploughings; but this, we are also aware cannot be expected to be done, as the price and scarcity of labor both concur to forbid it. While, however, we despair of getting more than one ploughing done, we would respectfully insist upon that being well done, as the success of the next year's crop will be greatly influenced by the manner in which you may prepare your ground—good tilth being almost as essential as good soil.

Meadows—If you desire to set a meadow in Timothy, the sooner you get your ground ready for sowing the better. If the soil is not already rich it must be made so by manure, for this excellent grass will not thrive well upon any but good land. Let the ground be ploughed at least twice, thoroughly harrowed, and after the seed is sown, it should be neatly rolled. The quantity of seed to the acre is one peck.

Draining and Ditching—This is probably the best month in the year for the performance of this kind of work. Having introduced this subject to the notice of the reader, we will observe that all lands intended for grain which does not lay dry should be made so, as none of the bread grains thrive upon wet soils.

Sprouting—This is the best month for sprouting, cutting down bushes, &c. and if you have lands requiring the removal of such nuisances, appropriate a portion of your force to this duty.

Weeds—Cut down and carry as many of these as you can to your cattle yard, to be converted into manure.

Potatoes—Keep the weeds down and the earth stirred around them.

Turnips—Delay not in getting in your turnips, the sooner they are now in, the better chance there will be for your obtaining a good crop. And we would wish to impress upon you these facts,—1, Your ground should be ploughed deeply—2, manured liberally with cowdung, well rotted manure, or ashes—3, the soil must be made fine by harrowing and rolling. As soon as the plants come out of the earth, sow lime over them. When the leaves are the size of a dollar run a harrow through them both ways—When the root begins to belly repeat the harrowing, and in a few days afterwards set your hands in and make them thin out to the space of 8 inches; this will complete your culture, if the weeds are exterminated by the thinning process.

Sheep—To prevent *astrus ovis*, or fly, which causes worms in the heads of sheep from carrying on their operations against this animal, you have nothing to do but prepare a few troughs and occasionally, say once a week, put a mixture of salt and tar into them, and the sheep will in licking for the salt so besmear his nose as to form an impenetrable barrier against this destructive insect.

Heifers—Your two year old heifers should be served by the bull this month, so as their offspring may be ushered into this bustling world in the busy month of May, when good pastures are at hand to force the udders of the young mothers.

IN THE GARDEN.

Cabbages—of all kinds may the first week of this month be planted out. Those that are already out must be kept clean.

Radishes for fall use may now be sown.

Small Sallading of all kinds should now be sown.

Celery—Plant out your celery the first rain: but if a rain should not speedily come, set out your plants and sustain them by watering until the rain shall come.

Strawberries—Clean out your old strawberry beds and set out new ones. The strongest runners are to be chosen, and if planted any time in the month, will be well rooted before the winter. Put the soil in good heart, by manuring it in a suitable manner, and deeply dug or trenched before planting; and if there is a dry spell, settle the earth about the roots by good watering, taking care to repeat that necessary operation occasionally.

Asparagus beds must now be cleaned out and dressed.

Peas and Beans for fall use, or pickles, may now be planted.

Brussels Sprouts—If you wish to enjoy this delicious vegetable next spring, sow a goodly bed.

Sowing Cabbage Seed—If you desire to have a supply of *Early York Cabbages* next season, about the middle of the month prepare a seed bed and sow seed of some of the early varieties of cabbage, and when the period of transplanting them arrives we will remind you and lay down the plan of management. By attending to this suggestion you may provide a supply of those delicious vegetables either for your table or market, as may best suit your views and comport with your interest.

Cucumbers, Melons, &c. for pickles and mangoes should now be planted.

Fruit Trees—Insects, such as wasps and flies, will be swarming about the early fruits; when intent on the fruit, and half buried in the excavations they have made, they are easily come at, and may be killed very fast, by dipping a feather in a little sweet oil, and touching their backs with it; they will instantly die; insects of different kinds are easily killed by oil, as it closes up the lateral pores by which they breathe. The wood-louse and ear-wig also begin to prey on fruit trees. A celebrated British gardener recommends the following method of ensnaring them: place 4-inch cuts of reeds, bean-haulm, or strong wheat-straw, among the branches, and also lay a number on the ground at the bottom; in these they take refuge at day-break, as they depredate chiefly at night, and any time through the day they may be blown into a bottle with a little water in it, and so be drowned.

THE RAIN—After a long dry, hot spell of weather, causing the thermometer to rise to 93½ deg. in the shade, (which it did on Sunday, at 3 P. M. being the hottest day of the season,) we were relieved and refreshed by a copious rain, which commenced about 7 of that evening, and continued for several hours—The drought had been very severe; the grass was completely scorched, and great fear began to be entertained for the crop of corn, which was in that critical state, that, a few days longer without the refreshing rains of Heaven, would have caused a very great failure of this all-important food for man and beast. But, thanks to Him who has promised "the early and the latter rain," the welcome showers which we enjoyed on Sunday have doubtless been very general, and we hope in sufficient time to complete the making of the corn—and the gratitude of his creatures are due to him who is the "Saviour of all men, especially they that believe," for his Providential regards, and his kind preserving care towards them.

Since the wheat has been harvested and got out, in the upper part of this state, we hear complaints that the yield in grain is considerably short of the expectation which appearances indicated when the harvest commenced. We also learn that in the lower counties the crop is very deficient. The price of Flour yesterday in our market was \$5.75; wheat \$1.18a1.30; corn 66a72 cents.

INSECTS ON FRUIT TREES—We published last week a valuable paper on the destruction of the Rose-Slug, by a gardener of Massachusetts, for which a premium of \$100 had been offered by the Horticultural Society. The editor of the Yankee Farmer says that J. B. Pendleton, esq. of Stonington, Con. has used the same remedy adopted by Mr. Haggerston, on his fruit trees, and he thus details his success in destroying the insects:

"I last spring procured a gallon of refuse whale oil, to which I added 4 or 5 cents worth of yellow anuff; the result is, there is not an insect of any kind to be found on the trees where the oil has been used. The wood-lice are all dead so far up the trees as the oil was laid on, and the trunk of the trees are as smooth as a glass bottle—I have also tried the same on pear, quince, peach, locust and cherry trees, with as good effect as on the apple." I

think that the addition of a little sulphur would be beneficial. It not only destroys insects, but it promotes the growth of trees very much.

"What is called refuse oil is that which will not pass through the strainer; this is preferable because there is some gum in it, and it is cheaper than clear oil. It can be obtained of the oil dealers or soap manufacturers; the retail price is 30 cents per gallon. I think there will be trouble if the oil be used in the fall and spring, and I would request all lovers of good fruit to try this experiment."

STRIPED BUGS.—In answer to an enquiry for an effectual mode of protecting vines from the striped bug, several correspondents of the New Genesee Farmer give the following as the methods respectively adopted by them:

1. Water the plants with a decoction of tobacco.
2. Spread tobacco stems or refuse tobacco around them.
3. Sprinkle the plants frequently with water in which burdock leaves have been soaked a few days.
4. Spread soot upon and around the plants.
5. Apply ashes, plaster, or sulphur, in the same manner as the last.

ASPARAGUS.—The New Genesee Farmer gives the following method of cultivating this popular vegetable:

An observant neighbor proposed to us, the other day, to recommend planting asparagus in a single row, each plant two feet apart; in beds, the plants crowd each other, and as if surrounded by weeds, send up more slender stems. These remarks agreed entirely with our own observations; for though we have been at the expense of making deep beds of the best materials, our finest asparagus grows in common soil where the seed was accidentally dropped. In beds it is difficult to remove such seedlings as spring up, without injuring the roots of the older plants; but from a row this may be easily done; and all plants that intrude on them should be treated as weeds.

To raise the plants: separate the seeds from the berries, and sow them in a bed late in the fall, (not in the spring) covering them with fine earth half an inch deep. If put in rows, so that the hoe can pass between them the next season, they may be kept clear of weeds more conveniently; and when one year old, if they have had plenty of room, they may be transplanted. One long row may be the best. And be careful that not more than one plant is set in a place.

The cropping that asparagus endures, is very severe; and it seems reasonable that the plants should be strengthened by the growth of three years before they are molested. To cover the stools in the fall with stable manure, and to rake off the coarser parts in the spring, is an old and excellent practice: it protects them from the frost of winter and manures them at the same time. Strewing salt over them liberally in the spring, also adds to their vigor. In a few years, an asparagus plant, neither crowded on by others nor over-cropped, will form a stool from 12 to 18 inches across.

POUDRETTE.—In reply to inquiries respecting the manufacture of Poudrette, the Cultivator says that the process is the subject of a patent, and therefore kept secret; still enough is known to enable any farmer to prepare an article from his night soil that will prove a most valuable manure. Lime, ashes, plaster, charcoal, and other similar substances, if mixed with the night soil, absorb the escaping gases, and render it a dry inodorous substance. Spreading and drying is however requisite.

A late number of the Louisville Journal says, "some weeks ago, we published the experience of a farmer in Illinois, by which it seemed established that milk sickness may be prevented by freely salting the cattle. We have since seen an acquaintance from Indiana, on whose statements implicit reliance may be placed, who informs us that his experience establishes the same fact; he had had droves of cattle grazing several seasons, in a region where milk sickness was remarkably common, without a single case of the disease, while the cattle of others were nearly all attacked. The only difference between his treatment of his cattle and that of his neighbors, was in salting them."

COTTON FROM INDIA.—We incidentally alluded in our last to the experiment now being made, under the direction of high authorities in Great Britain, so to improve the culture and management of the cotton plant in the territories of that power in India, as to supersede to as great an extent as possible, the consumption of the product of this country for the purposes of her manufacturers. We adhered to the opinions, heretofore expressed and urged upon the attention of our friends in the cotton-planting States, in hopes that they may be preparing for such an emergency as the curtailment of demand for their staple, in the greatest foreign market. We refer to the subject again for the purpose of introducing the remarks made during the last week in the House of Representatives, by a distinguished representative from Georgia, which shews a coincidence of views upon this important subject, with those which we have presented to our readers. The subject under debate was the bill for the establishment of a home squadron for the protection of our coasts:

Mr. KING in the course of his remarks, said he "had no apprehension that that formidable and sagacious power had any intention of immediate war with this country; it would not at present suit her policy; but she was gradually and silently yet surely altering her whole system. She desired above all things to emancipate herself from the necessity of depending on any of our products for carrying on those manufactures which were the great sources of her wealth. Hence, while she had emancipated her slaves in the West Indies, she still retained millions in slavery in India, and was endeavoring to avail herself of their industry for a supply of raw material now obtained from this country." "The moment Great Britain could supply herself elsewhere with the raw material for her manufactures, we might expect war—war to the knife—war with all her thunder. After dilating further on the grand game now playing by that country, Mr. K. asked whether this government would be content to sleep in reckless security under such a state of things, and never take a step to meet and counteract a system of policy which was aimed at our prosperity, and if possible at the very existence of our republican institutions? Would we wait till she came upon us like a thief in the night? did gentlemen forget that out of the last fourteen wars in Europe at least ten had been commenced without any formal declaration? No; England would not send us word she was coming. The thunder of her cannon would be the voice in which she would speak the purpose of her heart to a long-hated rival."

SUBSOIL CULTIVATION.—Sir,—I am an old man, and an old farmer; but my eyes are not so dim, but I can see that there is much to learn in the way of a profession that has hitherto been considered either too high or too low—which, I cannot say—to admit of much advantage from observation or reflection; indeed it is plain that we shall be distanced in the race of improvements that is taking place around us, in farming, as well as in every other science. But the subject that has awakened me to new life and fresh vigour, even in my old age, is, the cultivation of the subsoil, by means of moving it by such an instrument as that, of which you have given us a drawing in your last, the Deanston Plough; and for the first time in my life, I regret that I was born so soon, by 20 years. Why, Mr. Editor, I can see with half an eye that the thing will work, and can fully understand how that the operation must be as beneficial for a sandy, as for a clay soil, much of the former, as well as of the latter, having a retentive subsoil, which operates in a two-fold way to the injury of the crop, first, in wet weather, as preventing a glut of water from passing away, until it has become putrid and poisonous to vegetation, and next, in a time of drought, preventing the descent of the roots of the plants in search of moisture, which is ever present, even in the driest seasons, within a given distance of the surface of the earth, and where, as you say, they go for water, which by their tap roots is pumped up to the lateral roots, while busily engaged in search of food in the surface soil—a pretty idea that, and worth many times the subscription-money of the Cabinet.

To a want of deep ploughing might be attributed, I have no doubt, the weakness of our wheat-crops, which are so liable to be prostrated by any little gust of wind, after it has shot into the ear, and often, indeed, before that

period. With a strength, equal in appearance to any vicissitude of climate, we find our crops ready to fall by their own weight, and wonder that with straw oftentimes like reed, they have the substance only of the common grasses. This is the cause, depend upon it, and it is but natural that it should be so, for I have long considered the tap-root of a plant—and which even wheat is furnished with—to act the part of an anchor, and the lower and deeper this is cast, the greater will be the power of resistance; while the secondary purpose which it serves, that of "pumping from below the moisture that is to serve as drink, to the food which is collected by the lateral roots in the surface soil," is new to me, and finishes the picture admirably. I consider therefore, the operation of subsoil-ploughing the "ne plus ultra," as the blacking makers say—of successful agriculture, and have great hope that by its adoption, one-half, at least, of the evils attending the cultivation of the wheat-crop will be obviated, possibly the blight and rust, and even the Hessian fly, and especially the lifting of the crop by frost.—*Farm. Cabinet.*

SOILING CATTLE.—By soiling is meant feeding cattle in their stalls or yards, with green grass cut for the purpose, instead of suffering them to feed at large in the grass field. We find in the Nashville Agriculturist a very interesting article on this subject, extracted from an English agricultural paper. The writer asserts, and, we think, proves, that three cows may be provided with food in the house all the year from the same quantity of ground which will scarcely feed one under pasture for the summer; that one cow so fed in the house will give as much as three fed in the field; and that each cow fed in this way will produce as much manure as three fed in the ordinary way! We speak from some little experience of our own, when we affirm that soil-feeding possesses all the advantages claimed for it, especially on small farms. One hand, in two hours every evening, can cut and haul grass enough, from a convenient field, to feed twenty or twenty-five head of cattle a day. Suppose it requires three hours daily labor, and then calculate the gain. On land much requiring manure, the additional manure saved would more than pay for this labor. Then there is the great advantage of making a small farm equal to one double the size, conducted on the other plan; or the advantage of being able to dispose of half one's large farm, and make as much as before, on what remains. Think of it, and decide how far the situation and nature of your farm may permit you to adopt the soiling plan.—*Louisville Journ.*

BROAD LEAVED PLANTAIN.—In the catalogue of noxious weeds, there is none more insidious in its approaches, and repulsive of valuable vegetation, than the *Broad-leaved Plantain*. This pest of grass fields, owing to its medicinal qualities, appears to have been formerly indulged in the immediate vicinity of the homestead; hence its seeds have been borne off, attached to the moistened shoes or feet of every one who came in contact with them; and by these means they had reached the barn and dairy yards; and then, having been dropped in the manure, have been carted, with that precious substance, and spread over the fields, hence, after maturing they are again transferred with the crops to the barn and dairy yards, as well as being conveyed from place to place, in consequence of their adhesion to the feet of every description of farm stock. From this receptacle they are soon disengaged and ready for fresh vegetation, and the propagation of their seeds. Thus this execrable plant almost imperceptibly spreads over a whole farm, be it large or small. Avoided by every animal at any stage of its growth, when once in even partial possession of fields or meadows, it will be found extremely difficult to eradicate. It sets at absolute defiance every instrument or application, excepting the plough, hoe, or spade. The wild-carrot, daisy, narrow-leaved plantain, ten-o'clocks, and garlic, are sufficiently injurious and troublesome; but these can be kept down by grazing; not so with the *Broad-leaved plantain*—nothing short of iron or steel, so far as the writer's experience goes, will subdue it, and then the operation must be performed repeatedly, and with much care.

It is respectfully recommended to the farmer to keep a vigilant eye on this detestable weed, to attack it on its first appearance, and in every stage of its progress strive to arrest it; otherwise, he will sooner or later discover that this pest alone, is worse than "thorns and thistles."—*Farmer's Cabinet.* CHESTER COUNTY.

MR COLMAN'S ADDRESS BEFORE THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, IN N. Y.

This is an interesting performance. Few men in the country are better acquainted with his subject—"the Condition of Agriculture in the United States"—than the Agricultural Commissioner.—His remarks (very properly general,) are spirited, and mainly correct. We copy the following extract:

"In a country like ours, as yet comparatively new, and with a vast extent of land just rescued from the wild beasts and wild men, that roamed over it with undisturbed sovereignty, it cannot be expected that much improvement in agriculture should have been made. The great object has necessarily been, in most cases, production and immediate returns. Where immense tracts of land lay untilled, men have used up the soil without regard to its improvement or the continuance of its fertility. Excepting in those soils which are annually overflowed and enriched from the contributions of other fields, no soil under perpetual cultivation can retain its fertility. This has already been demonstrated in some of the oldest States, where cultivation has been highly stimulated, the products carried from the land, and no portion of them returned for its restoration and nourishment. In the new States likewise, the fertility of whose soils to the confident and reckless seems inexhaustible, this must ultimately be the case, unless the principles of modern husbandry, the principles of a rotation of crops and seasonable manuring, be understood and adopted. The laws of nature can neither be transcended nor violated with impunity. Avarice and selfishness in every department of life are sure of a just retribution. The laboring horse must have his full manger and his comfortable bed, or he will cease to labor. To exhaust the soil by cropping, and to be continually taken away without any replenishing, is a husbandry the fatal consequences of which are certain. In some parts of the country the soil is exhausted with perfect recklessness, and with a determination on the part of the cultivator, that when it ceases to yield abundantly he will emigrate; but there are few cases in which emigration is not a serious evil. If the account were fairly made up and the disadvantages of removal contrasted with the advantages of a fixed location, having all those multiplied conveniences, comforts and improvements which are found associated only with a long established residence, the policy of such calculations would be as strongly condemned by interest as by considerations of comfort and moral good. The evils of removal and emigration in our country—its physical sufferings, its social privations, and its moral trials, in a majority of cases, are necessarily great; and can be compensated only by extraordinary advantages. It is happy for us that, under a faithful and enlightened agriculture, the fertility of a soil may not only be kept up, but continually increased. It is a truth, in which the old States have the deepest interest, that their improvident lands may in many cases be restored and their waste and irreclaimed lands redeemed and made productive with greater ultimate advantages and pecuniary profit than a farm can be taken up and managed on the richest prairies of the far west. Let me state a case within my own knowledge. In the neighborhood of two or three populous villages, an observing man purchased seventy acres of wet meadow, the product of which was comparatively worthless. The land was estimated at not more than twenty dollars per acre. At an additional expense not exceeding twenty dollars per acre, he drained and manured it; and obtains from it, at the rate of three tons of good hay to an acre, worth at the average price which hay has maintained in the vicinity for twenty years past, fifteen dollars per ton. From one measured acre he sold the product of one cutting for one hundred dollars, at twenty-five dollars per ton. We are yet, even in the old States, little acquainted with our own resources. I have no prejudice against the new States. For from it, I admire their unrivalled magnificence, their superlative beauty, and their exuberant fertility. They are for the young and enterprising; for those who have no means of planting themselves in the old States; or for those of foreign countries, who fleeing from the yoke of oppression and degradation which has for centuries galled their necks under the despotisms of the old world, come with their wives and children to our shores, where they may breathe the air of freedom and enjoy the rights of men. Heaven prosper the virtuous, patriotic and industrious among them, as He prospered our pilgrim fathers. But at the same time, I am for the improvement of the old States. I am for doing well here, before I go further under the ex-

pectation of doing better, with all the uncertainties attending a removal and the sacrifices and the privations which, under the best circumstances it must involve. We have not yet begun a systematic and liberal course of improvement. With respect to the small experiments which have been made, and many have come under my observation, I have not found a single instance conducted with judgment, skill, perseverance and liberality, which has not been amply compensatory and successful.—Your own country of Columbia presents many examples of such productive improvement. Lands in this country, which twenty years ago were scarcely worth twenty dollars, under a course of permanent improvement, are now readily sold at an hundred dollars per acre in whole farms, and pay a large profit at that."

WIRE GRASS DESTROYED BY HOGS.—We have many native perennial grasses amongst us which I am convinced are worthy of cultivation, and shall experiment upon some of them this year; and should like to hear of many others entering upon the research. And now, before I fill up my sheet, let me give some facts with observations upon the despised wire or joint grass—so called in my section. That the prejudices of the reader may not cause him to reject the merits of this grass, I will assure him how it can be destroyed where not wanted to grow, without any loss of labor.

Like many other grasses, it is so multi-named, it is not easily known by name. Its botanical name even seems doubtful. While a celebrated botanist, Dr. Darlington, of Pennsylvania, calls it *poa compressa*, the editor of the Farmers' Register contends that its true name is *tritium repens*. It is known in England by the name of the *couch grass*, in Pennsylvania *blue grass*, Virginia *wire grass*, and some parts of South Carolina, *wire grass*, and others *joint grass*. It is however easily known by description. It is a perennial, growing from the root or joint as well as seed, the stem or vine, however, above ground, is killed by the frost every winter. It branches out from the central root two or three feet from every joint, which are not over two or three inches apart. And now for the facts, as relates to its value and plan of destruction. It had so taken possession of some bottom land which I cultivated, that I concluded it was vain to attempt to make cotton longer upon it. Knowing that hogs were fond of it, I concluded to fasten hogs up in the field without any other food, to see if they could live upon it; and in some degree destroy it, or at least thin it, so as to render the land fit for cultivation. The hogs were put in, in February, 1840, when very poor. Result, in four weeks: they were in order, fit for pork, and had rooted the field where the grass grew, like a potato-patch where hogs had run. In 1839, part of this field was planted in corn and the other part in cotton. That which was in corn I manured in the hill, planted early, and planted thick with peas the first ploughing. The corn was rank and the peas nearly covered the ground, so as, with the corn, to exclude the sun pretty well from the grass. I observed where the grass was shaded, that its vines, instead of hugging the earth, ran up perpendicularly, and most of it so perished, that it either died or brought no seed. Since then, I have noticed where corn, peas, and pumpkins have been planted three years in succession, where this grass grew, it is pretty well extirpated. I have further observed that it perishes wherever the ground is completely shaded by trees or weeds. This year I have fifty or sixty hogs fastened up in the same field, since my peas were eaten off. They have not been fed with one bushel of grain, or other food but what they gather in the field, now about eight weeks. Although the grass was much thinned out last year, so as not to injure the corn or cotton crop upon it, my hogs look as fat as I ever saw hogs upon peas or potatoes. If any doubt it, come and see. Be it remembered that it is the stalk or vine which is covered by the plough; and not the top or fibrous roots, that is eaten by hogs; the stalk being covered, it becomes pulpy and saccharine; if exposed to frosts, it dies. J. D. Farmers' Register

A gentleman of Frederick informed the editor of the "Citizen," that a stalk of corn, according to measurement, grew *fourteen inches* in the space of two days! This is "going ahead" in rapid style.

There has been left at the office of the Phila. U.S. Gazette a bunch of eighteen sweet potatoes, attached to a single stalk. This curiosity was taken from the farm of Mr. J. Fullerton, of N. Jersey.

BUCKWHEAT, (*Polygonum Fagopyrum*).—There are two species of the buckwheat cultivated chiefly for the farina of the seed, but the usual and by far the most productive kind, is the *Fagopyrum*. It belongs to the genus polygonum or dock family, but it is no less valuable on account of its poor kindred. It is extensively cultivated in China as a bread stuff, as it is also grown considerably in Germany, France, Italy, Poland, and other parts of Europe. It is a good deal cultivated in the United States, particularly in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and Ohio. It has been considered an uncertain crop in Tennessee, and therefore has been much neglected. However, some are pleased with it, and its culture bids fair to become a matter of more importance than formerly, and consequently a few concise directions cannot come amiss.

The soil best suited to the growth of buckwheat is a sandy loam, but many suppose very poor land is best for it; but it is a mistake: a good degree of vegetable matter is important to the growth of every crop. Stiff clays and wet lands will not answer it all. Let the soil be a light, free loam, and properly prepared, if you desire a good crop.

The right preparation consists in breaking the land in the autumn, that it may be mellow and free from insects. Plough it again before sowing and have the clods broken by a brush drag or harrow.

As to the time of sowing, farmers differ in their pretences. In the Northern States it is sown from May to July, but evidently the proper time depends much on the season. If the summer is wet, it might be put in the ground early, otherwise late sowing is preferable. From the middle to the last of July, is the time we should select in Tennessee. It is a very luxuriant and rapid growth, and only a few weeks are necessary to perfect the grain; and so it ripens before frost, the turn out is apt to be good. If the weather is dry and hot in September, the farmer need not calculate he will have any buckwheat.

The quantity to the acre, in most parts of Europe, is from two to three bushels, but from one to two bushels we should think quite a sufficiency. After sowing, harrow in and roll if convenient.

Its uses are various; but, as it yields a large amount of stock, it is most cultivated for the table. Buckwheat cakes are universally acknowledged good, and there is a peculiarity belonging to them we believe possessed by cakes from no other grain, viz: they may be suffered to cool and may be improved by warming several times. In many parts of Europe, the grain is fed to horses and cattle, but there are prejudices against it for this purpose; still mixed with other grains it may answer well. The peculiarly fine-flavored chickens of France, are said to be indebted to this grain for the delicacy of their flesh. It is good for all kinds of poultry. It is first rate for bees, and even those living in cities and villages might have a corner of the garden sown in buckwheat for their bees. For this purpose it might be sown every two weeks from April to August. In our opinion buckwheat would give greatest profit for ploughing as green crop to manure the land. It is not extensively sown for this object. As a portion of the grains ripen while the most are only in bloom, the best time to turn it under, is just as enough ripens for another crop to bring up immediately. By this process several crops may be turned in during the summer, and we can scarcely imagine a better plan to enrich the soil. The value of this crop is by no means known or appreciated in this country, and therefore our main object has been to call attention to the subject.—*Nashville Agriculturist*.

NEW MANURE.—Immediately adjoining the farm I occupy is a tan-yard with about 50 acres of poor clay land attached, it is so situated that I can from my field survey the whole at a glance. A few years since I observed a small piece in the middle of one of the fields, which was at the time in wheat, looking very luxuriant; knowing that no manure heap had been placed there, I went to examine the cause, when the tanner, who is an experimental farmer on a small scale, informed me that he had taken from the yard, four or five barrels of waste hair, and spread it upon this spot of about two land yards. I have watched it narrowly from that time to this; the wheat grew so strong that at harvest it was so lain as to be of little value; oats followed wheat, and it was very visible in the clover; the field is now again in wheat; I have just been to see if there are any remains of it, but it being

wheat after potato, and sown late, it is not very observable, although I think it is still visible. He has this year carried the experiment to some extent, both as a manure for wheat and as a top dressing for clover, on both of which it has an astonishing effect. He has likewise turned to account the rotten tan from the yard by placing it thick on the orchards, and seldom fails of a good crop of apples; the trees look very healthy, and throw their shoots very strong; he is now drawing the waste tan on the roads to be trodden up preparatory to its being used as manure for land. *MR. DOBLE.—Marklane Express.*

FONDNESS OF FARM STOCK FOR SALT.—In this country a small portion only of the agricultural community have tried the efficacy of salt upon farm stock. The avidity with which it is devoured by both cattle and sheep, and even by horses, is astonishing; while the influence gained over them through their eagerness to obtain it is equally surprising. A flock of sheep or drove of cattle may instantly be brought together as if by magic, from every corner of an extensive pasture, provided they can hear the voice or see the person of him who comes prepared with a small quantity of salt; for, on getting a hint that there is salt about to be distributed, they come bounding along as fast as their legs can carry them. Though the common practice is to deposit the salt in small rude troughs, or upon planks of wood or flat stones, yet so anxious are these creatures to get at the salt, that scarcely the shyest of them will refuse it from the hand of the person who supplies it. It is an interesting sight to witness two or three hundred sheep come at the farmer's call, bleating and frolicking, and somewhat inconveniently hemming him in by their pressure on all sides. With regard to cattle, it is hardly safe to venture into an open pasture with salt in your possession; for so eager are they to obtain it, that they do not allow time for depositing it upon the places intended for it, or even upon the ground, if nothing else be at hand. Huge oxen, with long formidable horns, are rather rough companions when they press closely around you; and it sometimes happens that you experience much difficulty in getting your formidable friends satisfied. Horses are under a similar influence, although they seldom exhibit their partiality in so striking a manner. During some years I owned a fine and noble animal; but when I first purchased him he was somewhat shy and intractable. In the summer season he, along with two or three others, was turned out to grass, and notwithstanding the gentleness and tameness of his companions, it was with the greatest difficulty that he was halted when thus running at large. Oats, Indian corn, and other tempting things were offered to him in vain; but when he once had tasted salt, he forthwith became the slave of his passion; its talismanic power was wonderful, for from that day any individual about the farm could easily take him captive, provided half an ounce of salt was offered as a bribe. Indeed it was not necessary to coax him to suffer himself to be taken; on the contrary, he would come voluntarily to his enslaver and endeavour to coax him out of his salt. *—Marklane Express.*

SUCCESS IN FARMING.

The Farmer's Cabinet relates an instance of the most successful farming we have heard of for some time. It is of an old, practical, hard-working farmer in the neighborhood of Amherst, N. H. who commenced in the world as a day laborer, and who, notwithstanding he has at several times sustained heavy pecuniary losses in the investment of his funds, is now worth at least one hundred thousand dollars. We make the following extract from the article in the Cabinet.

"This man when thirty years of age, by the avails of his industry added to a small legacy, was enabled to purchase and pay, in part, for a farm of one hundred and thirty acres of land, one hundred of which was under cultivation, but in a very low state. The farm is altogether upland, with a soil composed of loam, clay and sand, in the chief of which the latter preponderates, the former being least considerable. When he commenced farming, he adopted a particular system of rotation, to which he has implicitly adhered from that time to the present, which is forty years, and his success is the best comment on the worth of the experiment. His mode was as follows: having divided his farm into eight fields of equal size, as near as possible, three of those fields were sowed with wheat each year, one with rye, one planted with corn, two in clover, and one an open fallow, on which corn had been raised the year previous. One of the two clover

fields is kept for mowing, the other for pasture, both of which are as soon after the harvest as possible, prepared for wheat in the fall. All the manure which is made on the farm for one year, is hauled in the spring on the field intended for open fallow which is then ploughed, and after one or two cross ploughings through the summer is also sown with wheat in the fall. The field on which the rye is sown, is that from which a crop of wheat has been taken the same year, and which had yielded three crops. Corn is planted on the field from which rye had been taken the year previous, the stubbles of which are ploughed down in the fall. Cloverseed is sown early in the spring on two of the wheat fields, those which have been most recently manured. By this method each field yields three crops of wheat, two of clover, one of rye, and one of corn every eight years. Each field in the mean time has lain an open fallow, and received a heavy dressing of manure perhaps at an average of fifteen four-horse loads per acre. His crop of wheat is seldom less than fifteen hundred bushels but often much more. His average rye crop is about four hundred and fifty bushels and his corn crop annually about five hundred bushels—all of which grain at the present low prices would amount to more than two thousand dollars annually, and at former prices to double that amount, and his farm is withal very highly improved."

CARRION.—How few there are who fully appreciate the value of carrion; and, instead of making a suitable and profitable use of it, carry it out into their pastures, or perhaps leave it uncovered near their buildings, where it will pollute the air and raise an offensive stench, until the action of the atmosphere has destroyed its use, or the fowls of the air or some animal has eaten it up or carried it away.

Now a wise man, if he has a horse, a cow, a hog, or sheep die, will not leave them to rot where the stench will be offensive or draw them off, and let them lie uncovered, where there is no prospect of their carcase enriching the ground: no—but he will dig about his fruit trees and there bury them. The body of any small animal will do more good placed at the roots of an apple tree than they were worth when alive, as will be seen by the growth of the tree so favored, when the body of the animal has become putrid.

Those who have been in the habit of wasting carrion may not believe this statement; but I can assure them that they will find it true; and if they will but once try the experiment, they will be convinced of the fact at once. Let the unbelieving try it. *JIMMY IN THE COUNTRY. New England Farmer.*

INTERESTING PHILOSOPHICAL FACTS.

Sound travels at the rate of 1142 feet per second in the air, 4960 in water, 11,090 in cast iron, 17,000 in steel, 18,000 in glass, and from 4336 to 17,000 in wood.

Mercury freezes at 38 deg. Fahrenheit, and becomes a solid mass, malleable under the hammer.

The greatest height at which visible clouds ever exist does not extend ten miles.

Air is about 816 times lighter than water.

The pressure of the atmosphere upon every square foot of the earth amounts to 2160 lbs. An ordinary sized man, supposing his surface to be 14 square feet, sustains the enormous pressure of 30,240 lbs.

Heat rarifies air to such an extent that it may be made to occupy 5,500 times the space it did before.

The violence of the expansion of water when freezing is sufficient to cleave a globe of copper of such thickness as to require a force of 28,000 lbs to produce the same effect.

During the conversion of ice into water, 140 degrees of heat are absorbed.

Water when converted into steam, increases in bulk 1800 times.

One hundred pounds of the water of the Dead Sea contains 45 lbs. of salt.

The mean annual depth of rain that falls at the Equator is 96 inches.

Assuming the temperature of the interior of the earth to increase uniformly as we descend at the rate of 1 degree in 46 feet, at the depth of 60 miles it will amount to 480,000 degrees Fahrenheit—a degree of heat sufficient to fuse all known substances.

The explosive force of closely confined gunpowder is six and a half tons to the square inch.

Thunder can be heard at the distance of 30 miles.

Hailstones sometime fall with a velocity of 113 feet in a second, and rain at 34 feet in a second.

The greatest artificial cold ever produced is 91 degrees Fahrenheit.

Electricity moves with a greater velocity than light, which traverses 200,000 miles of space in a second of time.

Lightning can be seen by reflection at the distance of 200 miles.—*The N. Y. Tribune.*

ITEMS.—All the plants, whether in the garden, field or forest, if in rows, should be placed in the direction of north and south, in order to admit the sun's rays every day to both sides of the row.

A writer in the Southern Agriculturist, confirms a statement heretofore published, of the value of soap suds as a manure and also a preventive against the ravages of worms, bugs, &c. Why is it so generally thrown away, when it may be so well applied?

Liebig says—"Carbonic acid, water, and ammonia contain the elements necessary for the support of animals and vegetables. The same substance are the ultimate products of the chemical processes of decay and putrefaction. All the innumerable products of vitality resume, after death, the original form from which they sprang. And thus death—the complete dissolution of an existing generation—becomes the source of life for a new one."

"One load of manure housed, is worth two loads which are left out to be drenched by the rains, and to undergo the action of the frosts. It will pay as well to house our manure as our cattle, and those who have no convenient place to put it, should build temporary sheds."

Every farmer should attempt the field culture of root crops. He may (says the Genesee Farmer) raise as much cattle food from one acre, as from two of meadow.

Some entertain a notion that it is prejudicial to stir the soil among corn in dry weather, and that weeds prevent the evaporation of moisture by a hot sun—but the reverse is the fact. The exhaustion of moisture by a plant, is in the ratio of the surface of its leaves and stalks presented to the sun and air.—*F. Cab.*

Young horses are subject to Lampas, or swelling of the bars of the mouth; it will generally subside without medical treatment; a few mashes and gentle alternatives will relieve the animal; a few cuts across the bars with a penknife in the middle part to avoid the principal artery, and vein of the palate, will relieve the inflammation—burning is unnecessary cruelty, and renders the part callous, which injures the delicacy of the bars of the mouth for riding or driving. Sometimes lampas is caused by the tushes coming through the gum—in this case lance the gum above the teeth.

A correspondent of the Southern Planter says, "wash the feet of the horse with the scratches in strong soap suds, and bind them up in warm cow dung, two or three nights, and the cure is effectual." The remedy is good, says the Tenn. Agriculturist, but the great secret of keeping scratches from the feet of horses, is to keep his legs clean and free from fever. If you abuse your horse in the mud, and neglect his legs when he goes to the stable, he is sure to have scratches, but on the contrary, close attention will ever keep him free from such complaints. To relieve a choked horse, the writer recommends bleeding in the mouth—as he swallows the blood the obstruction goes down.

The N. Y. Times states that T. Whitmarsh, of Northampton, Mass. is now feeding four millions of silk worms. A few years since many persons gave great attention to the cultivation of the mulberry, without regard to the manufacture of silk: consequently the product of trees was very great, and the loss of the cultivator proportionate; but when the different branches of the manufacture of silk are brought into harmony, it will be found a very profitable business to all engaged in it. The amount of silks imported into this country for the last ten years, is stated at \$150,000,000. Let the silk culture be encouraged, not the tree speculation.

THE DAIRY.—The annual produce of the Dairy in the State of New York is set down in the census returns at \$10,497,032; that of Vermont at \$4,892,097; Massachusetts \$2,273,219; New Hampshire \$1,585,955; Virginia \$1,454,861; Connecticut 1,365,653; New Jersey \$1,315,676; Tennessee \$930,603; Indiana \$751,471; Maryland 466,558.

AMERICAN TOBACCO IN GERMANY.—We have not yet seen the papers called for by the Senate on this subject, but we see it stated in the Richmond Compiler that the correspondence between the American Minister at Berlin and the authorities of the Prussian Government shows that no modification of the existing duties levied on American Tobacco in the German States of the Custom Union is likely immediately to take place. The present duty on our Tobacco is enormously high—being \$3.23 on the 100 lbs. The policy of reducing this duty was strongly urged by our Minister and agent. "What we demanded," says Mr. Wheaton, "was such a general reduction of the duty on the importation of all foreign unmanufactured Tobacco into the States of Germanic Confederation of Commerce and Customs, as would have the incidental effect of counteracting the unfavorable operation of the present duty on Tobacco in leaves and stems produced in the U. S., in comparison with its operation upon the more valuable qualities of leaf Tobacco, imported from the Spanish colonies and the South American States. It was upon the same grounds, that we had proposed a discrimination between leaves and stems."

Mr. Kuhlmeier, Director General of the Prussian Customs, admitted that he should have no hesitation in saying, if called upon to give it as his opinion, considering the question in a financial point of view, that a considerable reduction of the present duty on foreign raw Tabaccos might be made without any injury to the revenues of the Association.

Mr. Wheaton adds:

"Mr. Kuhlmeier concluded the conversation by remarking, that no change would be made in the existing tariff of the association during the present year, (unless under some special diplomatic arrangement from foreign powers) the tariff being already settled for the years 1840, 1841, and 1842; and the general triennial revision being to take place at the next Congress, which is to meet at Stuttgart, the capitol of the kingdom of Wurtemberg, in June, 1842. He had, however, ascertained, during the present session of Congress at Berlin, that the commissioners from the southern States of Germany, supposed to be most interested in the cultivation of the native plant, had no insuperable objections to a reduction of the duty, if it could be shown that it would be attended with an increase of revenue, and especially if it could be anticipated that equivalent advantages would be thereby obtained for their products and manufactures, in the transatlantic markets. The foreign Tobacco he said, was principally required by these States to mix with the native, and they would be willing to take a large quantity of North American, as it would not injure the cultivation of the native plant."

In a letter by Mr. Dodge to Mr. Wheaton the following comparison of duties is made:—

In the Zoll Verein, the duty is	\$3.23	per 100 lbs.
Holland, Va., 12 1-2 cts., Md. 14 cts per		100 lbs.
Belgium, Va., Md. &c.,	23 1/2	" "
Denmark,	42 1/2	" "
Hanover,	70	" "
Oldenburg,	70	" "
Brunswick,	70	" "
Bremen	3-4 p c ad valorem	
Hamburg,	1 1-2	" "

RYE AND BARLEY.—Both of those articles are used as food for hogs, and their meal, like that of oats, may be frequently combined with other food advantageously. The meal of the former is said to be peculiarly beneficial to young pigs, and calculated to preserve a healthy bone and action of the bowels. Barley has long constituted one of the principal articles resorted to for feeding hogs in Europe, and is used for the same purpose to a considerable extent in this country. One of the successful modes of preparing swine for market in England is, to commence with a mixture of two-thirds of boiled or steamed potatoes, and one-third of peas and barley, ground in equal quantities into meal; and as the process continues to diminish the former article, add more of the latter. Malted barley given whole, has been found extremely beneficial in fattening hogs, as the quantity of sweet nutritious matter is greatly augmented. It is a food, however, generally best adapted to the elder class of pigs. The produce of barley in flour, is 12 pounds, to 14 pounds of grain, and 1000 parts of barley meal are found by chemical analysis to contain 920 parts of soluble and nutritious matter, i. e. 790 of mucilage or starch, 70 of sugar, and 60 of gluten.—[American Swine Breeder.

From the Farmers' Register.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CULTIVATED IN MISSISSIPPI.

Whilst my father, Dr. Rush Nutt, was making a tour in the East in the year 1834, he procured among other things a handful of cotton seed in Egypt; of these there were two kinds, a small white seed, and smooth black seed. These black seed he represented as having been introduced into Egypt from our Sea Island. That the stalks from these seed in Egypt only grew three or four feet high: in this particular, and in this only, differing from the character it assumes in our Sea Island. This change he ascribed to its being cultivated for a succession of years in the extremely dry climate of Egypt.

In the spring of 1836 I planted these seed; from them I succeeded in getting only one stalk of the black seed to grow, the white having rotted in the ground; the latter was also the fate with some others with whom my father had shared the seed. Being in a very rich bottom, this single stalk of the black seed grew about six feet high, with large heavy branches. It was late in blooming, and in September it was covered with young bolls and squares, but among the whole not more than half a dozen matured. The bolls were small, and contained only three chambers, same as in the Egypt, the cotton presented its usual richness of color, and the same length and beauty of staple or fibre.

The following spring I planted the seed from this stock upon the hills, supposing it would here come to maturity earlier, and contiguous to our Mexican cotton, in order to see if by approximation it would derive any improvement or new properties from the Mexican. I first observed a great variety in the size of the bolls. Some two or three of the stalks grew as high as 10 or 12 feet bearing much larger bolls, but fewer in number, than the preceding year, and a few only of these bolls contained four compartments or chambers. These stalks produced much the most beautiful cotton of the whole. The remainder, the greater part of the stalks, did not grow more than three and four feet in the same soil, bolls and squares were more numerous, but small. I could not account for this difference in any other manner than by supposing that the blossoms of these large plants had received some of the farina from the blossoms of the contiguous Mexican cotton, which amalgamation of fructifying principles had invigorated the plant and caused the product to assume somewhat more of the Mexican character. How this change of product might have taken place I can readily conceive, but by what law of vegetable physiology it caused the plant itself to spring up so much higher, I am at a loss to say, particularly as this growth had generally taken place before it bloomed; and I must leave it to wiser heads than mine to offer an explanation of this phenomenon of nature.

These seeds were carefully saved, and the next spring, that of 1838, I planted from them about an acre of ground, again in the hills. This season I marked no change from that of the last. Some few stalks grew, as before, very tall, with fewer and larger bolls, whilst the greater part were small, with small bolls, and a great many squares that never came to maturity.

These seeds were also saved, and now being a sufficient quantity to venture experiments in another form, and being pretty well satisfied that we could never succeed in making it a valuable plant in its original unmixed state, I determined in the spring of 1839, to plant the seed with the Mexican, a row of each alternately. This was cultivated carefully and closely observed during the whole year. You must bear in mind that the season proved to be an exceedingly dry one, and in every respect one of the most propitious ones for every description of the cotton plant that we have ever known. I believe there was nothing particularly to be marked in its growth until September, except the great variety in the size of the stalk. We observed, however, that it suffered less from the drought in May, June and July than our Mexican generally did; always looked more fresh and green, continued to grow, and lost but few of its squares, whilst the rest of our crop lost a great many. These remarks will apply to the Mexican rows as well as the Egyptian. I might here state also that the Egyptian cotton, since we first planted it, has always appeared to be less easily injured by frost. These advantages are no doubt partially derived from its becoming a more hardy plant in the dry atmosphere of Egypt, and perhaps also from being invigorated from amalgamation with another variety, that of the Mexican. Cotton generally was much more forward that season than usual; and we commenced picking as early as the 25th of

July. The Egyptian cotton, usually so backward, was almost as early in maturing its bolls, but principally such stalks as appeared to be unchanged by mixing with the Mexican. The rest, however, was also comparatively early. And now, sir, were exhibited most of the interesting phenomena which I have to relate respecting our Egyptian cotton. As before mentioned, some few stalks sprung up to a considerable height, produced but few bolls, some of them not even a single form or bloom. The cotton from these stalks was a most beautiful article, soft, fine, and silky; fibre very long and strong; but not so rich a cream color as the original Egyptian; invariably contained a large seed. Other stalks did not grow so large, but had more branches; bore more bolls, produced a long strong fibre, but not so silky; contained almost every variety of seed; upon some we found the original smooth black seed, upon others, seed a little fuzzy. Others again with a small brown seed, and some with a white seed.—Many of the blossoms too change from the Egyptian buff color to the Mexican white. Some of these stalks produced remarkably well, but I cannot say positively which variety of seed produced the most, but this was very certain, that the green seed yielded the smallest quantity, and produced decidedly the most lovely cotton, the Chinese silk cotton, which has latterly attracted so much attention in this section of country, and which I am inclined to think will prove the same. Think not that the difference in the height of this green seed cotton was owing to a difference in soil; it was all the same; and generally we would find one single stalk of this 8 or 10 feet high, with others on each side only 3 feet.

The foregoing remarks apply principally to the cotton grown from the Egyptian rows; and which I have termed the Mexico Egyptian cotton. That in the other alternate rows I have designated, in contradistinction, Egyptian-Mexican. Let us now turn to this; although perhaps it did not present so many interesting points to the naturalist, yet it offered more pleasing prospects to the planter. In this we observed an evident and decided general improvement, both as respects the life and vigor of the plant, quality of cotton, and the quantity yielded. The bolls grew larger, the fibre somewhat larger, and much stronger. Nor was the plant so liable to disease, consequently less attacked by worms and insects. It grew rapidly and matured early, and, in fine, gratified my highest expectation.

These seeds were carefully saved, that is, of the Egyptian-Mexican, and the next season, in the spring of 1840, I planted from them about twenty acres, which yielded much better than any other part of the plantation, although the soil was rather inferior to some of the rest. The cotton too was so much superior that each bale was selected from our other cotton in New Orleans, and classed at a higher rate. I am so well satisfied of the superiority of the cross that I have this season planted nearly the whole of my crop with it, and would have planted the whole had I had the seed. I have also planted in such a manner as to produce a little greater mixture of the two cottons, and may perhaps, at some other time, give you the result of further experience upon this as well as other varieties of the cotton plant, some of which I have already tried without any good results. This is a subject of deep interest to our southern country; and I wish you could draw forth for the public good the experience of many of our practical and intelligent planters, induce them to take a pride in the matter, as the Kentuckian does with his stock, and the Virginian with agriculture in general. I have perused with much pleasure the remarks of Gov. McDuffie, of South Carolina, contained in the February number of your Register, upon this subject, and subscribe to them most heartily. There is no doubt his advice, if followed by all, would prove of incalculable benefit to the cotton growing region; adopt a system of general improvement; improve our cotton plant, by crosses, and by such a system of cultivation and manuring of lands as will have the effect of producing a healthy stand of growing plants; gather our crop cleanly, and send it to market in a better condition; make less of it, and thereby enhance its value; attend to other products and improvements, and we could soon find ourselves richly repaid. I can give my testimony to this. We have pursued this course for many years; it always having been the ruling principle with my father whilst living, to do nothing except what he did well; consequently our crop is always sought for, its brand being well known among the manufacturers; and it never fails to bring two cents more per pound than other cottons. There are also one or two

either brand that go to New Orleans, that command generally as good a price, and attributable to the same cause. We do not make as much per hand in bales; but as much in the proceeds after our sales. Our planters themselves should become interested, and no longer trust so entirely to overseers, an irresponsible and uninterested class.

I have above alluded to the Chinese silk cotton, as it is termed, and expressed a doubt of its being any thing more than the green seed variety of the Mexico-Egyptian cotton, although it is represented as a very different article in one important respect, the quantity of its yield. My suspicions may be wrong; but such, I think, will prove to be the case. It is said by those who grew it last season, that it produces about three times as much per acre as the Mexican. It is this property of it which I am disposed to doubt, and upon this ground, that I believe, as a general rule, we will find it to be the case that, in proportion as we find cotton possessing a long, fine and silky fibre, in an equal proportion will it be found to decrease in the quantity produced; and I think, upon an investigation of the matter, this will be found one of the characteristics of the cotton plant that those varieties of cotton which are shortest in fibre will yield most abundantly, and the reverse.

I have also made some experiments with the twin or Ochra cotton, but abandoned it as inferior to our Mexican in almost every respect; but the most serious objection was, that it appeared to open all at once, and wasted a great deal before we could be able to pick it; that is, if we had planted it as a crop. This is owing to its having so few and so short branches. All the bolls grew at one time, and opened together. It also grows tall, and the bolls at the top bend it over to the ground.

Respectfully yours,

HALLER NUTT.

Laurel Hill, Jefferson County, Mississippi, April 24.

TURNIPS.—The present month and the early part of the next, is the time for sowing the English or flat turnip. On all spots of ground that have been well manured the present season, and from which the crop has been removed, also, on all spots where other kinds of seeds have failed, the turnips should be put. The pea ground and other spots in the garden, should be appropriated to them. In the fields too, where the corn, the beans or the vines are too thin, scatter the turnip seeds. This root, cultivated in this way, costs but little, and it is acceptable and useful to the stock in the early part of the winter.

On those farms where the hay crop is short, we would advise to the sowing of turnips as extensively as the manure heap will allow. Break up any piece of sward land that is not dry, roll and harrow well; furrow or mark out in drills 2½ to 3 feet apart; put manure in the furrows; cover it slightly with dirt; then sow on the seed with the hand and cover it with the hoe or rake. Let the plants come up thick, and afterwards you must thin out and weed them well. Let them stand 3 or 4 inches apart. Thus cultivated they usually yield well. Fresh or unfermented manure is quite as good as that which is rotted down fine; the crop on the fine manure will look the best until the latter part of September, when the turnips on the unfermented dung will make the most rapid progress, and at harvest time these will be the largest.

Where winter food for the stock is likely to be short, dry and save the vines of both beans and peas, for the cattle are very fond of both.

Farmers are often advised to sow turnips among their corn. Fifty or an hundred bushels to the acre may thus be obtained in many instances with very little labor. Some tell us that the turnips do not injure the corn. The correctness of this opinion may well be doubted. Where the corn is large and thick, it will require all the nourishment which the land can furnish. If the corn be thin upon the ground, there may be profit in putting in the turnips. As far, however, as our observations give us any opinion upon the subject, it is, that turnips are injurious to corn—more injurious to this crop than to any other; and we doubt whether it is, as a general rule, good husbandry to admit the turnips among the corn, or to plant corn upon land that bore turnips the preceding year.—*N. E. Far.*

WEANED CALVES.—After calves have been taken from the cow they frequently become relaxed and grow poor in consequence of a change of food—a little skimmed milk, boiled, is the best remedy which we have tried for this complaint.—*Res. Cultivator.*

DISEASES OF PEACH TREES.—One of the numerous complaints to which this tree is subject is the yellows, or blight of the leaf; and we have never yet been able to discover the true cause of this malady. The leaf will turn yellow and roll up as if some insect was making use of it for a blanket; but on inspection no insect or worm is discovered, and it has generally been supposed that some internal disease of the tree causes this appearance of the leaf.

Mr. Jonathan Rugg of Framingham, in June last, took pains to pluck off every leaf from two young peach trees whose leaves were turned yellow. The trees very soon sent out a new set of leaves which now look green and perfectly healthy. It may be that plucking the yellow leaves from the tree will prove a remedy for the complaint. If so, young trees may easily be restored to health.—*ib.*

HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

Cook! put on your pot!

"God sends meat, but the devil sends cooks," says the proverb.

The meat and vegetables which in this country are ruined in the cooking and rendered inedible, would support, in luxury, the whole French nation. Travel along the public roads, especially in the Southern states, and you will meet with tables ready to break down under the weight of great joints of meat, so badly cooked as to be eatable only by some Capt. Riley after he had been forty days and forty nights in the deserts, until he was dried away to a degree that he kept his memoranda by writing with a sharp gravel on his shin-bone!—but Mr. Editor, my purpose is to ask you to publish my lamentation and sympathy, for the fate of a most hospitable neighbour of mine, who has been forty years in vain entreating his wife to make the cook put on the pot in time!—especially on Sunday morning, as they never fail to bring home company with them on Sunday. Against this grievance he complained, scolded and entreated; until at last he has given up in despair! It is one of the incurable "ills of life" not only in his case, but in that of many fellow-sufferers.

His submission reminds me of a striking passage in some author, I really forget who it is, perhaps the author of Telemachus, or of the life of Fenelon, that says—the truth of which all must admit except old Bachelors, and they are really not worth taking into any account—that "Nature, as if indignant of the injustice and dogmatism; too often exercised by our sex, over the other, has given 'the latter such domestic influence as man has seldom inclination or power to resist'—but is that any reason why the pot should not be put on in time? Sir, I hold this dogged obstinacy of the cook, in not putting on her pot, at least one hour sooner than she does, as one of the "greatest ills that flesh is heir to"—Every one knows that there are certain things that are ruined by being overdone. But, sir, whose fate so lamentable, since the days of Job and Lazarus, as his, whose wife dooms him to endure the calamity to come home on Sunday with a bevy of friends, all "hungry as hawks," and then finding the very fine ham half done! cabbage half boiled! peas as hard as small bullets!—the steak done to a cinder and swimming in artificial gravy, and—no mustard in the pot!

Sir, these are sufferings intolerable! It was a rule with old Miss Nelly Blackburn, who knew all things, and whose good sense was derived solely from the "Book of Nature," that a ham should be boiled 15 minutes for every pound it weighed.—For example, and by way of illustration and improvement my dear sisters and brothers, a ham weighing ten pounds should be in boiling water for two hours and a half! She never took lessons in Paris from Ude—nor in London from Doctor Kitchener—but put her or aunt Fanny into a kitchen, to boil a ham or fry a chicken, or to cook in a "plain way," green peas or early Yorks—or new potatoes, or to stuff and roast a goose, or boil a turkey, or hash a pig's head, or fry a perch—

mem. when large they should be boiled—or to smother in butter and onions a dish of tripe or a rabbit killed on a frosty morning with fat-covered kidneys; and my life for it, one day with another they will beat Monsieur Ude, and Doctor Kitchener, with Mrs. Glass to shew them—By the by, Mr. Editor, why is it that the hare was numbered by the Israelites, among the unclean animals? can you guess? If this were not in the Ladies' Department I would tell you—As it is, let me conclude by conjuring you to exert all your well deserved influence with good house-wives—not only to have the pot put on in time—but to have it boil when it is put on—simmering won't do, except for dun-fish (is it spelt dun or done?) and that should never boil. Let me add a word to Southern friends, who I believe constitute a large majority of your readers—while they are ever spinning wild abstractions, and self-tormented with anti-tariff horror, they are little aware that they are suffering a yet greater evil—they know not the luxury of a well-cooked done-fish! which it is said should swim three times, to wit—once in water—once in butter—and lastly in—wine!

N. B. Do your readers know that latter crops of green marrow fats are exceedingly nice—and the more so for being then rare and unexpected?

Q. IN THE CORNER.

DAHLIAS.—A Hint for the Ladies.—Say the Messrs. Prince, of Long Island, who are considered high authority in matters touching Fruits and Flowers. "Our practice in wintering Dahlias, is exceedingly simple. As soon as the frost has killed the tops, we cut them off and take up the roots, and then dry them for two or three days, in the sun, after which, we place them on shelves in a cellar, perfectly dry and free from frost, where they remain until the period for Spring planting. Moisture is destructive to them, and in a damp cellar, or room, they are liable to rot, but in a dry one not a single one will be injured, if it is kept free from frost."

TO CURE A BURN.—"A Lady," in the Knoxville Register, gives the following receipt for a burn:—"Scarce a month passes away but we read or hear of some accident caused by fire. I send you the following prescription for a burn, believing that if it were generally known, that much suffering might be alleviated.—Take a table spoonful of lard, half a table spoonful of spirits of turpentine, and a piece of rosin as big as a hickory nut, and simmer them together till melted. It makes a salve, which, when cold, may be applied to a linen cloth, and laid over the burn. If immediately wanted, spread it on the cloth as soon as melted—it will very soon cool. I have seen it applied after the corroding effects of chemical poisons, after a foot has been burned by boiling sugar, after severe scalds, and in every case the sufferer obtained perfect ease in ten or fifteen minutes after it was used. It may be applied two or three times a day, or as often as the cloth becomes dry."

GAPES IN CHICKENS.—As gapes in chickens are a common disease, which is troublesome to breeders of poultry, we give place to the following preventative from a correspondent of the Albany Cultivator.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In your April number, a correspondent attributes the gapes in chickens to breeding from too old cocks. Whether this have any effect to produce the disease, I am unable to say, but I have long since found a preventative, and practiced accordingly. This I have communicated to others, who have complained of the malady, and similar treatment, as far as my knowledge extends, has been attended with the same marked result.

The disease is prevented simply by scanting them in their food. Who ever heard of chickens which were not confined with the hen, but both suffered to roam at large and collect all their own food, to be troubled with this disease? The most common food for young chickens is Indian meal, mixed with water so as to completely saturate it. This, when eaten in too large quantities, is almost sure to produce the gapes. Great care should, therefore, be observed in the feeding of them, and the meal should be previously mixed some few hours, or otherwise it will swell in the stomach of the chicken, which, when full, is the very cause of the disease.

THE ART OF PAINTING ON GLASS.—If the common cakes of water-colors are to be used in this work, they should be mixed with water in which a little murate of soda has been dissolved. Other paints may be ground in shellac, varnish, or in linseed oil, but this will not dry so quick. The most proper colors for this work, on account of their transparency, are india ink, or lamp-black, burnt umber, burnt terra-de-sienna, lake and gamboge, or chrome yellow. These must be laid on very thin, that they may be the more transparent. Set up the glass on its edge, against a window, or place a lamp on the opposite side, that the light may shine through, and with a fine hair pencil draw the outlines of your design on the glass with black; afterwards shade and paint it with the above mentioned colors, observing to paint that part of the work first, which in other painting would be done last. The shaping may be performed by laying on two or more coats of color, where you want it darker. If transparency is not required, a greater variety of colors may be used and laid on in full heavy coats. Any writing or lettering in this work, must be written from right to left, contrary to the usual order. In some pieces, the body of some of the principal objects may be left blank, so that by placing pieces of silk or paper of different colors, the picture will also appear in different colors, and may be changed from one color to another at pleasure.

TO PAINT IN FIGURES FOR CARPETS AND BORDERS.—Take a sheet of pasteboard or strong paper, and paint thereon with a pencil, any flower or figure that would be elegant for a border or carpet figure; then with small gouges and chisels, or a sharp pen knife, cut out the figure completely, that it be represented by apertures cut through the paper. Lay this pattern on the ground intended to receive the figure, whether a floor or painted cloth, and with a stiff smooth brush paint with a quick vibrative motion over the whole figure. Then take up the paper and you will have an entire figure on the ground.—If a floor is to be thus painted, in imitation of a carpet, the pattern must be perfectly square, and the figure so designed, that when several of them come together, they may completely match each other; and when different colors are used in the same figure, they must be kept a little separate from each other, and wrought with different brushes.—*N. Y. Mechanic.*

A spoonful of horse radish put into a pan of milk will cause it to retain its sweetness for several days, while other milk will become sour.

CURING OF BACON—*Jersey mode of curing hams;*—To every 80 lbs. of hams, take 4 ounces brown sugar, 3 ounces saltpetre and one pint of fine salt; pulverise and mix them thoroughly; rub the hams well, and lay them on boards for 36 or 48 hours; then pack them in casks, adding two quarts fine salt to every 80 lbs. of hams. In 15 days they may be hung up to smoke.

The Virginia mode is.—Put to each joint a large teaspoon-ful of saltpetre; rub each piece well with salt on both sides, and pack them away in a hoghead with holes at the bottom, to let off the brine; let them remain for five or six weeks; then take out, brush off the salt, rub well with hickory ashes, and hang each piece in the smoke-house so as not to touch each other. Smoke 8 or 10 days, successively, and occasionally in damp weather, use small chips, but avoid pine. In my opinion, small chips of green hickory or apple trees, form the best material for smoking; and the best mode of keeping through summer is to tie up in bags with a little hay on the flat side.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

TO MAKE COFFEE.—I have tried nearly every method of preparing this Arabian beverage, and find after all, that there is no surer way of having coffee clear and strong, than pursuing the plan here given. Beat up an egg—two for a large pot—and mix it well with the coffee till you have formed it into a ball; fill the pot with cold water, allowing room enough to put in the ingredients; let it simmer very gently for an hour, but do not think of stirring it on any account; just before it is required, put the pot on the fire, and warm it well; but as you value the true aroma, take care that it does not boil. Pour it off gently, and you will have as pure and strong an extract of the Indian berry as you can desire. Use white sugar candy, in powder, in preference to sugar, cream if attainable; if not, boiled milk.—*Benson Hill's Epicure's Almanac.*

FATTENING FOWLS WITH POTATOES.—There is great profit in feeding geese, turkeys, and fowls of every sort, with potatoes and meal mixed; they will fatten in nearly one half the time that they will on any kind of corn, or even meal itself. The potatoes must be bruised fine, while hot, and the meal added, when the mess is given to them.—*Soc. of Arts.*

COOKED FOOD.—A Mr. Sheldon, of Massachusetts, stated, in a recent agricultural meeting in Boston, that from a bushel of cooked meal he had obtained twelve pounds of pork, whilst the same quantity of uncooked meal would not give more than eight pounds.

It has been doubted whether the advantage of cooking balanced the expense, but the economy of modern conveniences for this purpose has, we believe, settled the question with the most skeptical.

WILEY PLOUGH.—We have heretofore called attention to this Plough, manufactured by the Messrs. Mott, of this city, and have just been furnished with the following certificate of gentlemen in this vicinity who have used it, and speak in high terms of its value:

WE, the undersigned, having tested the quality of the celebrated WILEY'S DOUBLE POINTED CAPT PLOUGHS, manufactured by A. G. & N. U. MOTT, corner of Forrest and Ensor-streets, O. T., Baltimore, do hereby recommend it to the Farming Community, as an article of the greatest value, possessing in an eminent degree all the qualities ascribed to it in the advertisement of the makers.

HORACE LOVE, of Baltimore County.
JAMES POWER, M. D. " "
JOSHUA FOWBLE, " "
JACOB SHAMBERGER, York County, Pa.

To the Friends of a National American Society of Agriculture throughout the United States.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The object of the present address is to ascertain whether there is, at this time, a sufficient number of the friends of this great measure in our Union willing to lend their influence to warrant the call of a primary meeting to organize such an institution. Should the indications appear favorable, a committee of the friends of the cause will take upon themselves the responsibility of naming a time and place for the meeting.

We earnestly hope that some of you will promptly lend your own names, and procure a few others in your vicinity of such persons as desire to promote American Husbandry: and that you will transmit them by mail in time to reach Washington by the 10th of August, addressed to H. L. Ellsworth, Esq., Commissioner of Patents, for Solon Robinson.

We remain, fellow-citizens, your agricultural friends and humble servants,

SOLON ROBINSON, of Indiana.
JAMES M. GARNETT, of Virginia.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Cotton.—A small sale of Upland at 11c. 6 mos. and a lot of fair Georgia Upland at 11c. are the transactions reported to us this week. **Tobacco.**—The receipts of Maryland Tobacco are very light this week; and there has been a considerable falling off in the demand. Transactions are consequently limited to small parcels. Prices generally have ranged much as last week, but in some instances holders submitted to a decline in order to effect sales. We continue to quote inferior and common \$4.45; middling to good \$5.75; good \$8.85; and fine \$9.13. The receipts of Ohio have ranged much as last week, viz: common to middling \$4.50a5.25; good \$5.50a6.50; fine red and wrappy \$8.12; prime yellow \$7.50a10; and extra wrappy \$12.14. The inspections of the week comprise 294 hds. Maryland; 515 hds. Ohio; and 4 hds. Virginia—total 813 hds. **Cloverseed.**—Large transactions have taken place in Cloverseed during the week. The unfavorable prospects for a full crop the present season have induced speculators to come forward, and all the principal lots in market have been sold at \$5 per bushel. Hides.—There is no stock in first hands, and we are consequently without transactions to notice. **Molasses.**—We note sales of about 100 bbls. New Orleans at 26 a 27 cents. **Plaster.**—Sales of several cargoes this week at \$2.62a per ton. A cargo of French, direct from Havre, sold this week, at \$3 per ton, cash. **Cattle.**—The supplies of Beef Cattle continue full, and prices are without change. The offerings to-day at the drove yards amounted to 350 head, of which 200 were sold to the butchers at prices ranging from \$5 to \$6.25 per 100 lbs. About 100 head were driven North, and the balance are in the market unsold. We quote Live Hogs at \$5 to \$5.25 per 100 lbs. **Flour.**—Holders of Howard Street Flour are asking \$5.75 for good standard brands, and we are advised of a sale to-day of a limited parcel of

fresh ground at that price. We have not heard of any other sale, but offers to buy at \$5.62a have been made and refused. We are unable to give a definite quotation for the wagon price. We hear of no transactions in City Mills flour, and the price is unsettled—some of the millers are not willing to furnish flour made of new wheat at \$6, and ask higher. A sale of 350 bbls. fresh ground Susquehanna flour to-day, at \$5.75. Mixed brands, \$5.62a. **Grain.**—The sales of Md. new red Wheats are making to-day at 118 to 122 cents, for good to very prime parcels. Sales of new Md. white wheat, of prime quality, suitable family flour, at 128 and 130 cents. Sales of very good old Pennsylvania wheats on Saturday at 125 cents—none here to-day. We quote Md. white Corn to-day at 70a72 cents, and yellow at 66a67 cents. We quote old Pennsylvania Rye at 60a61 cents; Md. Rye, new and old, at 55 a 56 cents. Sales of new Md. Oats at 44 cents. **Provisions.**—There is but little doing in provisions, and prices are without change. We quote nominally Mess Pork at \$11.50; and Prime at \$6.50a10; Mess Beef at \$12.50; No. 1 at \$9, and Prime at \$7. Bacon continues to go off in limited parcels, at last week's prices, viz: Prime western assorted at 54 to 6 cents; Hams at 6 to 8 cents; Sides at 54 cents; and Shoulders at 4 to 4 1/2 cents. Baltimore cured Hams are held at 94 to 10 cents. We quote western No. 1 Lard in kegs at 74 to 8 cents, the latter for a strictly prime article in hand—some order. In Butter there is nothing doing.

At Philadelphia, July 24.—**Flour.**—We quote Penn. brands \$5.37a5.50, the latter for fresh ground; small sales Western at \$5.35 per bbl; Rye Flour \$3.25; Penn. Corn Meal in hds. \$13.25, and bbls. \$2.75, with sales; Brandywine do \$14.25 and \$3.25. **Grain.**—We quote prime Penn. red at 118 cts; a small lot new Southern Wheat sold at 114 cents per bush; sales Penn. Rye on the Schuylkill at 63 cts; yellow Corn 65 cts; white do. 51c; Southern Oats 40 cts. per bushel. **Tobacco.**—The sales this week at private sale have been moderate; holders are firm, and sales 46 hds. Virginia at 64 cts. all round for ordinary to fair. **Wool.**—The new clip is beginning to come in, but the prices are very low, and the trade unusually dull. **Cattle Market.**—Beef Cattle offered 558, of which near 400 sold at 54 a 6. **Cotton.**—There is very little of prime quality in market, and all kinds are firmly held, with a slight advance in the finer grades; sales 100 bales S. C. Upland at 11a12a, and 48 bales prime Louisiana at 13a 14c per lb.

At New York, July 24.—The sales of cotton reached 800 bales at previous prices. In flour there was no change to notice. Dealers are looking confidently for a decline. The market is inactive. I quote Genesee at \$5.50a5.66a; Ohio 5.25a5.37a; Michigan 5.12a5.25; Southern very dull at 5.50; sales of 400 bbls Georgetown at 5.50, cash, for export. The stock of Southern, except Georgetown and Howard-st., is very trifling. Sales of 100 hds. Brandywine corn meal at \$15.4 months; no bbls in first hands. The second cargo (1200 bushels) of new North Carolina Wheat has been received, and sold at \$1.18. The first cargo last year brought \$1.07. Sales of 1000 bushels rye at 63 cents; 1500 do Northern corn at 67, measure; 2000 do Southern at 64a65, measure. Northern oats 44a55. Several lots Southern corn were offered, but buyers were unwilling to give asking prices. A cargo of 1,700 bbls. whale oil, just received, sold for export, at 30 cents, cash.

At Charleston, July 24.—**Cotton.**—The transactions of the week comprise 1376 bales, at 71a104c. **Rice.**—The sales are about 254 tierces at prices ranging from \$3 to \$3 5-8 per 100 lbs. **Grain.**—We have had no arrivals of either Corn, Oats or Peas. **Flour.**—The operations of the week have been confined altogether to Baltimore Howard street at \$6 3-8 to \$6 1/2 per bbl. **Bacon.**—Baltimore Hams have been selling at 8 cts; a lot of Western Shoulders brought 44 cts. per lb.

At New Orleans, July 17.—The sales of the week amount to about 100 bales, at 81a11c. **Sugar.**—Sales have not exceeded 300 hds. and principally confined to the better qualities at 64c. **Molasses.**—Prices remain as last quoted 21 a 22 cts. per gal. **Flour.**—The asking rates are now \$4.12a4.20 per bbl. but a few superior lots of fresh ground yet command \$4.25. **Lead.**—Large quantities continue to be forwarded to the North, on Western account, the only sale we are advised of being a lot of 600 pigs at \$3.79 per 100 lbs.

At Alexandria, on the 24th, the wagon price of Flour was \$5.25a5.40 nominal, there being no sales. Sales of one cargo white 60c; one cargo of yellow 67c; the article is still wanted, and farmers would do well to send it to market. Shippers coastwise cannot pay present rates, as prices are now higher in Alexandria than at the Eastward.

At Cincinnati, on the 21st, Flour was \$4.12a 4.18a; Whiskey 174, and tendency upward.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

The subscriber offers for sale, 2 Berkshire Sows, 8 months old, out of a beautiful sow from Judge Spencer's stock, and sired by Longing's imported Jack of Newberry. They are well grown and in pig by Gorsuch's imported boar Prince Albert. Price \$40 for the one, and 45 for the other. Also several pairs of very fine Pigs, 3 to 12 weeks old, black Berkshires, at 20 dollars per pair. Also a variety of other Hogs of different breeds, as per former advertisement.

S. SANDS.

FLY-PROOF WHEAT.

The subscriber expects in a few days a small lot of the fly-proof Wheat recently noticed in the Farmer; this wheat is direct from Mr. Gray, and obtained (with a few bushels additional) for gentlemen who desired him to obtain some for them—any one wishing to give it a trial should apply immediately.

IMPORTED JACK.

FOR SALE—An imported Jack, black with gray belly, about 36 inches high—his colts are very fine and large: has had 60 to 70 mares this season—he was imported by Com. J. D. Elhott in the Frigate Constitution. The owner having two, will dispose of one of them for \$200.

HORSE-POWER, THRESHING MACHINE, &c.

Also for Sale—A Horse Power, Threshing Machine, Corn Sheller with a small Mill attached, and Straw Cutter; they will be sold separately or together very low, if applied for immediately to the subscriber, or at Auburn, opposite the 6th mile stone on the York road, where the machines can be seen. The horse power moves with an endless chain, and works the above machines with great ease and convenience.

GREY HOUNDS.

Several Pups of the best breed, for sale at \$10 each.

July 28

SAML. SANDS, Farmer Office.

FRESH TURNIP SEED, &c.

I have just received from Mr. Landreth of Philadelphia, my supply of fresh Turnip and Ruta Baga Seeds of this year's growth; also on hand finished and now finishing several very superior Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, to which I would invite the attention of the public; also one of Jesse Urmy's Horse Powers and Threshing Machines on hand for sale.

July 28

J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt st.

DAIRY FARM WANTED.

A Farm of about 100 acres, in the vicinity of the city, suitable for a Dairy and Market Farm, is wanted, possession to be had on or about Christmas—for which City Property, centrally situated, and productive, will be exchanged at fair valuation. Any one having such to dispose of, will address a note to R. R. S. at the American Farmer office, stating the price and terms if it should be deemed preferable to obtain in that way; distance and road from the city, improvement, quality of the soil, and such other particulars as will enable the advertiser to judge of its suitability for his purpose.

July 22 3t

TURNIP & KALE SEED.

Growth 1841, sown from 20th July to 10th Sept. preferred time of sowing 15th August, just received from our seed gardens near this city.

2500 lb white Flat TURNIP SEED, growth of 1841, and raised from picked roots of the most perfect description.

800 lb Pink top do do do

600 lb Siberian Kale or German Sprouts, extra curled, unmixed and very prime.

Also for sale, Early yellow and white Dutch Turnip Seed, Norfolk, Globe, Tunkard, Ruta Baga, Aberdeen, long yellow French, and Hybrid Turnip Seed, white and black Spanish and yellow Turnip Radish Seed for fall sowing, round Spinach, extra large and fine.

July 21

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co. Manufacturers and Seedsmen, 60 Light street.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!! PLOUGHS!!!

A. G. & N. U. MOTT.

Corner of Enser and Forrest-streets, O. T., near the Belle-Air Market.

Be aware the only Agents for this State, are now manufacturing the celebrated WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED CAPT PLOUGH, of the New York Composition Castings, which is pronounced by some of the most eminent and experienced farmers in the country, to be the best which they have ever used, not only as regards the ease and facility with which it turns the sod, it being nearly one draught lighter than ploughs of the ordinary kind, but also for its economical qualities; for with this plough the Farmer is his own Blacksmith. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest, would find that interest promoted by calling and examining for himself. We also make to order, other ploughs of various kinds, CULTIVATORS, CORN SHELLERS, GRAIN CHADLES, STRAW CUTTERS, RICE'S IMPROVED WHEAT FAN, &c., &c. Thankful for past favors, we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same.

FOR SALE.

Two FILLIES, one rising two years, the other one year.—The first is a grey, the other a bay. Also, a Colt about three months old, a beautiful bay with a spot in his forehead. The following is the pedigree of the two first:

Dam, DAIRY MAID, was got by Zahara out of Fanny Fairmaid. Zahara, dapple grey, foaled 9th April, 1839, by Thornton's Rattler—his dam by Winter's Arabian, grand dam Alexandria, (half sister to Lady Lightfoot) by the imported Alexander, g. g. dam Taylor's famous Black Maria. See Turf Register, vol. 3, p. 586.

Fanny Fairmaid, ch. m. foaled 15th May, 1827, was got by Rob Roy—her dam, Fairmaid, bred by Gov. Sprigg, of Maryland, was got by First Consul; her grandam, Jane Lowndes, by Thornton's imported Driver, (he by Lord Egremont's Driver) her g. g. d. Modesty, by Hall's Union; her g. g. d. by Galloway's Belle, her g. g. g. d. imported mare from the Duke of Hamilton's stock by Spot; her g. g. g. g. d. by Cartouch; her g. g. g. g. g. d. by Selburgh; her g. g. g. g. g. g. d. by old Traveller, and her g. g. g. g. g. g. g. d. by Childers, out of a Barb mare. See Turf Register, vol. 3, p. 586.

The Fills are by the celebrated imported horse John Bull; the Colt is out of the same mare by the famous horse Captain.—For terms and further particulars apply to

SAML SANDS, Office of the American Farmer.

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

One that can come well recommended will hear of an excellent situation by applying at the office of the American Farmer.

July 18

3t

BERKSHIRES & IRISH GRAZIER PIGS.

The subscriber will receive orders for his fall litters of pure Berkshire Pigs bred from stock selected of C. N. Bement & John Lossing, esqs. of Albany, N.Y. and importations from England; also for the improved Ulster breed of Irish Graziers, bred by Wm. Murdoch, Esq. of Annroe, co'y Monaghan, Ireland. Price, same as at Albany for pure Berkshire \$20 per pair; for Irish Graziers \$25 per pair, with the addition of \$1 for Cage, deliverable in or shipped at the port of Baltimore.

Address, post paid.

JOHN P. E. STANLEY,

June 17

Or apply at No. 50 S. Calvert street, Baltimore.

PORTABLE THRASHING MACHINES AND HORSE POWERS.

The undersigned are prepared to supply any number of their patent Thrashing Machines and Horse Powers, which are made on the same plan as those sold the last several years and which have given entire satisfaction to all who have used them.

Certificates can be produced which speak in the highest terms of their superior strength and capacity. They will be sold at the following prices, viz:

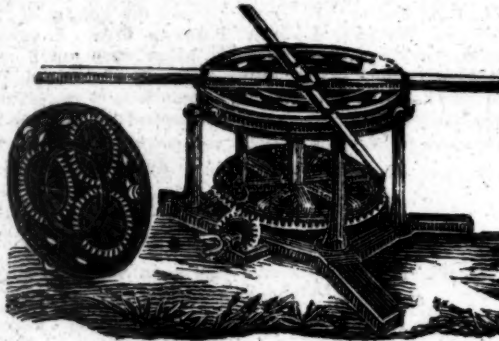
Two horse powers, with thrasher and fixtures complete, \$160 00

Four horse, 210 00

An experienced machinist will be sent to put up machines when required, for whose services an extra (moderate) charge will be made.

July 30

ROBT. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co. Manufacturers and Seedsmen, 60 Light st.



MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20, Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber, referring to former advertisements for particulars, offers the following valuable implements to the farmers and planters of the United States:

A MACHINE for boring holes in the ground for posts, price \$5

A MACHINE for morticing posts, sharpening rails for fence, for sawing wood in the forests, and planing boards, &c. 150

A HORSE POWER on the plan of the original stationary power; the castings of this machine weigh 850 lbs. 130

The above is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses; one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to 100

The DITCHING MACHINE, which has cut more than 20 miles of ditch in one season.

A MACHINE for HUSKING, SHELLING, SEPARATING, WINNOWER, and putting in the bag, corn or any kind of grain, at the rate of 600 bushels of corn, per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. 200

A MACHINE for PLANTING COTTON, CORN, BEETS, RUTA BAGA, CARROTS, TURNIPS, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds—a most valuable machine. 25

Also, CORN & COB CRUSHERS, Morticing & Planing machines, Tonnage do.; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, and benches for the same, &c.; and Cutting and cleaning Chisels for morticing machines.

GEO. PAGE.

CHOICE FRUIT TREES.

The advertiser offers for sale an assortment of choice fruit trees, principally pears and apples. These trees were imported from France in 1839, as standard trees for a nursery of select fruit. The greater part are in blossom. Purchasers can make their selection now and remove the trees in the fall, and may expect fruit the ensuing season. The trees can be seen adjoining Mount Pleasant, 24 miles Falls Road—Apply to

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscriber has for sale, several pairs very fine Berkshire pigs 3 months old, black spotted breed—Also several superior young breeding Sows, now in pig, and several Boars, 9 to ten months old. Also a variety of other breeds, for particulars of which see former advertisements.

July 29

JOHN T. DURDING, Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, Grant and Ellicott street, near Pratt st. in the rear of Messrs. Dinsmore & Kyle's, Baltimore.

Anxious to render satisfaction to his friends and the public, has prepared a stock of implements in his line, manufactured by experienced workmen, with materials selected with care; among them, Rice's Improved Wheat Fan, said to be the best in use, and highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills.

Straw Cutters, from \$5 to 20

Corn Shellers, hand or horse power, 15 to 25

Thrashing Machines, with horse powers, warranted, and well attended in putting up, \$150

Corn and Cob Mills, new pattern. The Wiley Plough, Beach's do, Chenoweth's do, New York do, self sharpening do, hill-side do of 2 sizes, left hand Ploughs of various sizes, Harrows, hinge or plain; Cultivators, expanding or plain, 4 sixes; Wheat Cradles, Grass Scythes hung, &c.

Castings for machinery or ploughs, wholesale or retail; Hames, Singletrees, and a general assortment of Tools for farm or garden purposes, all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to suit purchasers.

on 14

HARVEST TOOLS.

J. S. EASTMAN, in Pratt near Hanover street, has on hand the real Waldron Grain and Grass Scythes; also American Grass Scythes that are warranted, and returnable if not good; superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles; a prime lot of Grass Seeds at wholesale or retail; 400 Connecticut made Hay Rakes, equal to any ever offered in this market, at wholesale or retail; a prime article of cast-steel ray and Manure Forks, also Hoes for garden use, and Elwell's best English made field Hoes, together with a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, such as Ploughs of all kinds, Harrows, Cultivators for Corn and Tobacco, Wheat Fans, at various prices, a superior article; Horse-power Thrashing Machines—Farm Carts, with lime spreading machinery attached—a large quantity of Plough Castings constantly on hand, for sale at retail or by the ton—Machine Castings and machinery, made in the best manner and at short notice—likewise repairs, &c. &c. On hand several different Corn Planters, that have a good reputation. N. B. Always on hand, Landreth's superior Garden Seeds, at retail.

J. S. EASTMAN.

STEAMING APPARATUS.

With a Boiler and Steam Tub of about five hundred gallons capacity each, in complete order for immediate use. Steaming or boiling it consumes a very small quantity of wood—it has been in use one year, and cost the owner \$450.—The owner having no further use for it will take \$150. Apply to

SAML SANDS.

A YOUNG JACK, 4 years old this grass, bred from the finest and largest Jack in the U. States—a getter of the best stock, 12 hands 1 inch high—his colts dropped the present season are unusually fine, \$75, suckling the dam, cannot buy some of them—For sale at a price he can clear under good management in one year. Apply as above.

July 30

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously.

N. B. Wood received in payment at market price.

p 22. 3m E. J. COOPER & Co.

LIME FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

The subscribers have erected kilns for burning Lime on the farm of Minchin Lloyd, Esq. at the mouth of Pickawaxen Creek, on the Potomac, and are now prepared to furnish farmers and planters with the article, of a superior quality for the above purposes, at the low price of ten cents per bushel, delivered on board vessels; and there will be no detention to the vessels receiving the same. All orders will be punctually attended to, addressed to Milton Hill Post Office, Charles county, Md. ap 7-6m LLOYD & DOWNING.

SUPERIOR BAKEWELL SHEEP.

Farmers who are turning their attention to the improvement of their flocks of sheep, are referred to those noticed below, which are bred by John Barney, esq. whose fame as a breeder is well established throughout the land:

2 Rams, 5 years old this spring, for which \$50 were offered and refused at the Fair last fall—price \$60 each

1 Ram, 4 years old, got by an imported Ram, out of a full bred imported Ewe, both full bred Leicesters—same price.

These rams are represented as well worth \$100 each. Also, 7 fine Ram Lambs, ready for delivery the latter part of August or Sept.—they were got by the last named ram; price \$30 each.

HOGS—By the same Breeder.

5 pair Pigs, out of a white sow, a celebrated Jersey breed, got by Mr. Barney's Black Skinless Boar—this is allowed to be a very delicate meat for family use; also pigs out of a full bred spotted Berkshire sow, by the Skinless Boar—price of these pigs \$20 a pair.

Also, Norfolk Thin Hind Pigs, from Mr. Townsend, of Conn. and Black spotted Berkshires, from Mr. Standish of Albany, and Mr. Townsend of Conn. and from the piggeries of Messrs. Stanley, Law, Gorench, and others of this vicinity—price \$20 per pair.

Also, Irish Graziers—Woburns—and 3 or 4 pigs of a litter of a very fine Sow got by a Boar which got the mammoth Barrow exhibited at Washington in March last—these pigs are by a Woburn boar—price of these last litters \$25 a pair

Also, an Imported Chinese Sow, 18 months old, in pig by a full bred Berkshire boar—\$25. A half Chester and half Berkshire sow 14 mos. old, \$20. A hf Chien and hf Berkshire do. 18 months old \$25. A Berkshire do. in pig by a Berkshire boar, 12 mos. old, \$30. Another of same breed in pig by a boar of same, 8 mos. old, \$22. Also, 3 blk. Berkshire Boars, 8 mos. old, 22 dollars; and a half Irish Grazer and hf white Berkshire Boar, 10 months old, 15 dols.

Address, post paid, SAML SANDS,